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APPLICATION FOR PATENT

FOR INVENTION OF

**DEVICES, SOFTWARES AND METHODS  
WITH IMPROVED PERFORMANCE  
OF ACOUSTIC ECHO CANCELER IN VoIP COMMUNICATION**

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**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

1. Field of the invention.

The present invention is related to the field of network telephony, and more specifically to devices, softwares and methods for improving a quality of a telephone call performed via a network.

2. Description of the related art.

Packet switched networks, such as the internet, are increasingly used for voice communications. These communications are implemented using telephone devices that are connected to special network devices called gateways. The voice data is typically exchanged under a special protocol called Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP). Sometimes the telephones are IP (Internet Protocol) telephones, and the gateways are voice gateways.

The telephone devices sometimes have an acoustic echo canceller. This feature minimizes how much echo of a voice communication is returned to the other party.

Acoustic echo cancellers typically adapt to the acoustic characteristics of the room. They tend to work intensively during the beginning of a voice communication, and often during it.

A problem with adaptive acoustic echo cancellers occurs during and immediately after call setup, when an acoustic echo canceller works the most intensively. Call progress tones are heard which include DTMF (Dual Tone Multi Frequency) tones, and are given disproportionate weight. Adaptive acoustic echo cancellers adapt particularly well to those, because of their periodicity.

Such adapting generates problems, because later other tones might be canceled out, by being treated as echoes. Such other tones include those, for example, of call waiting. In addition other sounds present during typical call set up (paper shuffling, finger tapping) tend to cause tones to fade in and out, especially in speakerphone applications. Fading in and out tends to be very annoying.

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention overcomes these problems and limitations of the prior art.

Generally, the present invention provides devices, softwares and methods with improved performance of acoustic echo canceller in VoIP communication. The invention sends a warning signal when a periodic signal is present in the audio content. The acoustic echo canceller discontinues its adapting process during that time, in response to the warning signal.

A device according to the invention is a signaling network switch, which detects when a periodic signal is present in the audio content. The signaling network switch issues a warning signal for when the periodic signal starts, and optionally also a clear signal when the periodic signal ends.

Another device according to the invention is a signaling call manager device, which regularly assists in setting up a call between two network devices. When it transmits a tone (such as a tone command) that has periodicity, it also transmits a warning signal.

Another device made according to the invention is an IP telephone. The IP telephone includes a codec for packetizing and unpacketizing the audio signal. It also includes a speaker and a microphone. An acoustic echo canceller senses the output of the microphone, and generates a canceling signal to cancel the echo. The acoustic echo canceller is adaptive for better performance. The telephone includes a detector for detecting a warning signal from a cooperating signaling network switch or from a cooperating signaling call manager, and for outputting a disable signal in response to the warning signal. The acoustic echo canceller discontinues adapting responsive to the disable signal.

The invention offers the advantage that processing for detecting periodic tones is performed at the resource rich voice gateway. This way the telephone, having the fewer resources, is unfettered from having to detect a periodic tone.

The invention will become more readily apparent from the following Detailed Description, which proceeds with reference to the drawings, in which:

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1A – Fig. 1D are diagrams of sample arrangements of a signaling network switch and a signaling network call manager, alone and in combination, transmitting



In turn, switch 120 establishes a communication link 142 through IP Cloud 110 with telephone 140. Link 142 is called a communication connection, because voice data will be transmitted through it.

In some embodiments, link 142 may be established directly with telephone 140, without the intervention of other devices, such as call managers. For example, certain classes of phones (in the place of telephone 140) may establish contact directly with switch 120. Such phones include those powered by SIP (Session Initiation Protocol). SIP is a cutting-edge Internet protocol that enables web developers to create advanced telephony and multimedia applications, using familiar Internet protocols and web tools.

In other embodiments, link 142 may be established as follows. Switch 120 first establishes a link 144 through IP Cloud 110 with a network call manager device 146. Manager 146 is shown in dashed lines in Fig. 1A, because it need not be made according to the invention, for the benefit of the invention to be realized in this embodiment. Link 144 is called a network call manager connection, because it does not transmit data. Then manager 146 establishes a second network call manager connection 148 with device 140. Then manager 146 assists switch 120 to establish communication connection 142 with telephone 140, and maintain it.

An overall connection may thus be established between phones 130, 140. The overall connection is via the combined communication links 135 and 142. The users of phones 130, 140 may speak to each other. Their voices are carried as data packets 155, 156 through network 110.

Importantly, switch 120 analyzes the encoded audio that is contained in data packets 155, 156. Preferably this is performed by looking ahead in the stream, before time comes to transmit.

If switch 120 detects that a periodic tone is included in the audio, switch 120 sends a warning signal. The periodicity may be a single periodicity, or a double periodicity, such as that of a DTMF (Dual Tone Multi Frequency) signal.

The warning signal may be transmitted with the transmitted voice data packets 155, 156. The warning signal may be out of band, with respect to the voice data, such as a named signaling event (NSE). Or it may be an in-band signal.

In another embodiment, the warning signal may be encoded in a warning packet 172. In one more embodiment, when switch 120 detects the end of the periodic

tone, it also sends a clear signal CS. Signal CS may be transmitted by means of a clear packet 178.

Switch 120 sends the warning packet ahead of at least some of the voice packets 155, 156 that contain the encoded periodic tone. This way receiving  
5 telephone 140, if made according to the invention, will have the opportunity to turn off the adaptation of its acoustic echo canceller.

Switch 120 is the preferred device for performing the analysis of the audio, to determine whether a periodic tone is included. That is because switch 120 is encoding the audio in the first place, and is resource rich.

Switch 120 is preferably by designation the entry point in the network. Since  
10 there is only one, such a designation will prevent duplication of warning signals. In addition, it will ensure that generation of the warning signal takes place at the same device where encoding occurs, for ensuring the advantage mentioned above. In other, equivalent embodiments, switch 120 is a convenient point of access of IP telephone  
15 140.

Referring now to Fig. 1B, a signaling call manager device 180 made according to the invention is used. In the embodiment of Fig. 1B, a network gateway 122 is used, that need not be made according to the invention.

Telephone 130 may establish a connection 136 with gateway 122 through the  
20 PSTN. In turn, gateway 122 establishes a communication connection 145 through IP Cloud 110 with device 140.

Link 143 may be established as follows. Gateway 122 first establishes a network call manager connection 143 through IP Cloud 110 with network call manager device 180. Then manager 180 establishes a second network call manager  
25 connection 149 with device 140. Then manager 180 assists gateway 122 establishing communication connection 145 with telephone 140, and maintain it.

An overall connection may thus be established between phones 130 and 140. The overall connection is via the combined communication links 136 and 145. The users of phones 130, 140 may speak to each other. Their voices are carried as data  
30 packets 155, 156 through network 110.

Importantly, while manager 180 is setting up the call, and also thereafter, it generates tones or tone generation commands. Some of these tones are periodic, and some with double periodicity.

Manager 180 also generates and sends a warning signal, to be received at least by telephone 140. The warning signal is encoded in a warning packet 182. When received, telephone 140 is thus given the option of turning off its acoustic echo canceller.

5 In the embodiment of Fig. 1B, warning packet 182 is transmitted through link 149. Equivalently, warning packet 182 may be transmitted first through link 143, and then through link 145, as is seen below.

In the preferred embodiment, manager 180 also encodes a time duration of the periodic signal along with the warning signal.

10 Referring now to Fig. 1C, one more arrangement according to the invention is shown. Both a signaling network switch 120 and a signaling call manager 180 are used. Between them they establish a link 141. Then either one may generate a warning signal for device 140.

In the embodiment of Fig. 1C, manager 180 generates a warning packet 182, and transmits it to switch 120. In turn, switch 120 retransmits it to telephone 140.

15 Referring now to Fig. 1D, yet another arrangement according to the invention is shown. An IP telephone 170 dials IP telephone 140, establishing a communication connection 176 between them. Link 176 is established by first establishing a network call manager link 172 with signaling call manager 180 made according to the invention. Then manager 180 may send its warning packet 182 when a periodic tone will be sent.

20 Referring now to Fig. 2, a device 210 made according to an embodiment of the invention is described in more detail. The information given here for device 210 may be used for constructing either signaling network switch 120, or signaling call manager 180 according to the invention.

25 Device 210 has a network interface 220 for interfacing with a network, such as network 110. Interfacing is by establishing links for communication with other devices in the network.

30 Device 210 also has a processor 230 coupled with network interface 220. Processor 230 may be implemented as a digital signal processor, Central Processing Unit (CPU), or any other equivalent way known in the art. Device 210 additionally includes a memory 240, on which a program 250 may reside. Functions of processor 230 may be controlled by program 250, as will become apparent from the below.

Referring now to Fig. 3, an IP telephone 140 made according to an embodiment of the invention is described in more detail.

IP telephone 140 includes a network interface 305 for interfacing with a network, such as network 110. Interfacing is by establishing links for communication with other devices in the network.

IP telephone 140 includes a codec 310. Codec 310 includes a decoder 320. Decoder 320 is for decoding data packets incoming from network interface 305. In response, decoder 320 outputs an incoming audio signal IAS. Signal IAS represents decoded sound that was previously encoded in packets 155, 156.

IP telephone 140 also includes a speaker 330. Speaker 330 plays out a processed incoming audio signal PIAS for the user of IP telephone 130. In other words, speaker 330 receives a processed incoming audio signal PIAS, and plays out the represented sound.

IP telephone 140 additionally includes a microphone 340. Microphone 340 is for converting sound into an outgoing audio signal OAS. That is provided for the voice of the user of IP telephone 140.

Codec 310 also includes an encoder 350. Encoder 350 is for encoding the processed outgoing audio signal POAS in data packets (not shown in Fig. 3). These encoded data packets may then be transmitted to network interface 305.

IP telephone 140 further includes an acoustic echo canceller 360. Cancellor 360 is for canceling sound that was generated by Incoming Audio Signal IAS. More particularly, an aspect of outgoing audio signal OAS is generated from converting sound played out by speaker 330. Cancellor 360 is adapted for adapting to that aspect, so as to better cancel it. Signal PIAS is a result of canceller 360 process, such as attenuation, of signal IAS. Signal POAS is a result of canceller 360 process, which may be filtering and may be attenuation. Encoder 350 therefore generally does not retransmit back to the network any sounds that came from the network.

IP telephone 140 also includes a warning signal detector 370, which is also known simply as detector 370. Detector 370 is adapted to detect a warning signal WS from the incoming data packets, which was generated from the cooperating signaling network switch 120. Detector 370 is adapted to generate a Disable signal DS in response to warning signal WS.



Importantly according to the invention, acoustic echo canceller 360 discontinues adapting responsive to disable signal DS. This will prevent canceller 360 from adapting to a periodic signal.

In one embodiment of the invention, detector 370 is adapted to detect a clear signal CS from the data packets. Detector 370 may discontinue disable signal DS responsive to clear signal CS, and thus re-enable canceller 360 to resume adapting.

In another embodiment of the invention, detector 370 is adapted to determine a time duration encoded in the warning signal WS. Encoding may be either explicit or as a protocol. That is a time duration of the periodic sound in the audio. Detector 370 is further adapted to discontinue disable signal DS after the time duration. Again, this will re-enable canceller 360 to resume adapting.

Most cancellers attenuate adversely the signal they process. An advantage of the invention is that, when canceller 360 discontinues adapting, it also discontinues the adverse attenuation.

It is readily apparent that the present invention may be implemented by one or more devices that include logic circuitry. It may also be implemented by a device that includes a dedicated processor system, which may include a microcontroller or a microprocessor. For example, codec 310, canceller 360 and detector 370 may be implemented in a Digital Signal Processing (DSP) block 380.

The invention additionally provides methods, which are described below. Moreover, the invention provides apparatus that performs, or assists in performing the methods of the invention. This apparatus may be specially constructed for the required purposes, or it may comprise a general-purpose computer selectively activated or reconfigured by a computer program stored in the computer. The methods and algorithms presented herein are not necessarily inherently related to any particular computer or other apparatus. In particular, various general-purpose machines may be used with programs in accordance with the teachings herein, or it may prove more convenient to construct more specialized apparatus to perform the required method steps. The required structure for a variety of these machines will appear from this description.

Useful machines or articles for performing the operations of the present invention include general-purpose digital computers or other similar devices. In all cases, there should be borne in mind the distinction between the method of operating a computer and the method of computation itself. The present invention relates also

to method steps for operating a computer and for processing electrical or other physical signals to generate other desired physical signals.

The invention additionally provides a program, and a method of operation of the program. The program is most advantageously implemented as a program for a computing machine, such as a general-purpose computer, a special purpose computer, a microprocessor, etc.

The invention also provides a storage medium that has the program of the invention stored thereon. The storage medium is a computer-readable medium, such as a memory, and is read by the computing machine mentioned above.

A program is generally defined as a sequence of steps leading to a desired result. These steps, also known as instructions, are those requiring physical manipulations of physical quantities. Usually, though not necessarily, these quantities take the form of electrical or magnetic signals capable of being stored, transferred, combined, compared, and otherwise manipulated or processed. When stored, they may be stored in any computer-readable medium. It is convenient at times, principally for reasons of common usage, to refer to these signals as bits, data bits, samples, values, elements, symbols, characters, images, terms, numbers, or the like. It should be borne in mind, however, that all of these and similar terms are associated with the appropriate physical quantities, and that these terms are merely convenient labels applied to these physical quantities.

This detailed description is presented largely in terms of flowcharts, display images, algorithms, and symbolic representations of operations of data bits within a computer readable medium, such as a memory. Such descriptions and representations are the type of convenient labels used by those skilled in programming and/or the data processing arts to effectively convey the substance of their work to others skilled in the art. A person skilled in the art of programming may use this description to readily generate specific instructions for implementing a program according to the present invention. For the sake of economy, however, flowcharts used to describe methods of the invention are not repeated in this document for describing software according to the invention.

Often, for the sake of convenience only, it is preferred to implement and describe a program as various interconnected distinct software modules or features, collectively also known as software. This is not necessary, however, and there may be cases where modules are equivalently aggregated into a single program with



If not, then according to a next box 455, data packets are transmitted through the first connection, which include the received audio in encoded form. Execution then returns to box 430.

If yes, then according to a next box 460, a warning signal is transmitted through the first connection. It may be included in a warning packet, or be merged with the audio content.

According to a next box 470, data packets are transmitted through the first connection, which include the received audio in encoded form. Then additional audio content is received, and analyzed for an ending of the periodic signal.

According to a next box 480, it is inquired whether an ending of the periodic signal is detected. If not, then execution returns to box 470.

If yes, then according to a next box 490, a clear signal is transmitted through the first connection. It may be transmitted as a clear packet.

Referring now to Fig. 5, a flowchart 500 is used to illustrate a method according to an embodiment of the invention. The method of flowchart 500 may be performed by a network call manager device, assisting two devices establish a VoIP communication connection in a packet switched network.

According to a box 510, a first network call manager connection is established through the network. The first connection is with a first device.

According to a next box 520, a second network call manager connection is established with a second device.

According to a next box 530, the first device and the second device are assisted in having a communication connection through the network.

According to a next box 540, a first periodic signal is generated, or an instruction is generated for a second periodic signal to be generated by one of the first and second devices. In the first case, the first periodic signal is generated by the call manager. In the second case, the instruction is for the first or the second device to generate a second periodic signal. In either case, the first or the second periodic signal may have double periodicity. It may be part of the call setup, or a call waiting tone for one of the parties, etc. Although generated, the first periodic signal or the second periodic signal is preferably not sent yet. The following description proceeds equally for either one of the two signals.

According to a next box 570, a time duration of the periodic signal is encoded in a warning signal. In the preferred embodiment, this takes place as follows.

According to a box 550, the type of the periodic signal is identified. It might be one of some of the known types of periodic signals. According to a subsequent box 560, the periodic signal duration is determined from the identified type. This may be performed by looking up a table of the known types of periodic signals.

According to a next box 580, the warning signal is transmitted through one of the first and second network call manager connections.

According to a next box 590, the first periodic signal is transmitted through one of the first and second network call manager connections. In the situation where, in box 540, an instruction was generated for generating a second periodic signal, then it is the instruction that is transmitted.

Referring now to Fig. 6, a flowchart 600 is used to illustrate a method according to another embodiment of the invention. The method of flowchart 600 may be performed by a telephone, especially one cooperating with either a signaling network switch implementing the method of flowchart 400, or a signaling call manager implementing the method of flowchart 500.

According to an optional box 610, a call manager connection is established with a call manager device in a network. The call manager connection may be connection 144, established with device 120 in network 110 of Fig. 1A or connection 143 of Fig. 1B.

According to a next box 620, a communication connection is established with a device in a network. The communication connection may be connection 142 of Fig. 1A or connection 145 of Fig. 1B.

According to a next box 630, data packets are received through the communication connection. The data packets contain encoded audio.

According to a next box 640, a warning signal is received. The warning signal warns that a periodic tone is encoded in the audio. The warning signal may be received either through the call manager connection, or through the communication connection, as the case may be.

According to a next box 650, the adaptive acoustic echo canceller is disabled in response to the warning signal. If performed in hardware, this might be by issuing a disable signal. If in software, the disable signal may be by setting a flag.

According to an optional next box 660, it is determined whether the warning signal contains a time duration.

If yes, then according to a next box 670, a time duration of the periodic tone or periodic signal is determined. According to a next box 675, the device waits for the time duration that was determined above. According to a next box 680, the adaptive acoustic echo canceller is re-enabled in response to the clear signal.

5 Re-enabling according to box 680 may be performed by performing the inverse of box 650. For example, if a disable signal has been issued, it may be recalled. If a disable flag has been set, it may be reset.

If, on the other hand, at box 660 it is determined that the warning signal does not contain a duration, then the device waits until, according to a next box 690, a clear  
10 signal is received through the first telephone connection. Execution then continues with box 680.

While the present description is given in a context of a two party call, such is only by example, and not by limitation. Indeed, the devices, softwares and methods of the invention may also be used in scenaria where more parties participate, such as  
15 conference calling.

In addition, while the present description is given in a context of a voice call, such is only by example, and not by limitation. Indeed, the devices, softwares and methods of the invention may also be used in scenaria of video calls that have a sound  
component.

20 A person skilled in the art will be able to practice the present invention in view of the description present in this document, which is to be taken as a whole. Numerous details have been set forth in order to provide a more thorough understanding of the invention. In other instances, well-known features have not been described in detail in order not to obscure unnecessarily the invention.

25 While the invention has been disclosed in its preferred form, the specific embodiments as disclosed and illustrated herein are not to be considered in a limiting sense. Indeed, it should be readily apparent to those skilled in the art in view of the present description that the invention may be modified in numerous ways.

The inventor regards the subject matter of the invention to include all  
30 combinations and subcombinations of the various elements, features, functions and/or properties disclosed herein.

The following claims define certain combinations and subcombinations, which are regarded as novel and non-obvious. Additional claims for other combinations and

